

DAILY KENTUCKY YEOMAN.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1865.

[For the Yeoman.]

EARLY RECOLLECTIONS.

BY L. T.

In one of my early recollections I alluded to a source of much trouble to the people of Campbell county, growing out of the location of their seat of justice. Newport, the county town, was some twenty-six miles from the extreme points of the county. That portion of the people who lived in what is now Kenton county, had Licking river to cross to get to their seat of justice. There was the rival town of Visalia, towards the upper end of the county, on the west side of the Licking, and the city of Alexandria on the east side, whose people wanted the court-house and jail in their midst. Covington would now and then make a little growl. The Legislature allowed the question to be voted upon by the people several times, and thus gave rise to electioneering, log-rolling, and all manner of short turnings to get votes.

Whisky, that grand panacea for cold weather and hot weather—for the corn field and court-house—for quickening the reasoning powers and giving courage to the timid—that makes poor men rich, and rich men happy, was a great instrument in elections.

Barbaque, burgoo, and stump speaking, from the first dawning of spring until after the election, the first week in August, took up much time which might have been better employed. But people were learning how to locate their seat of justice permanently, and who to vote for as representatives in the Legislature and in Congress.

Those were great days in old Campbell, and many a bloody nose and bruised profile were to be seen on three days of the election. Boys took part, somewhat like the young gentlemen do at the present day, and now and then they got some rough usage.

On one of the grand contests for the seat of justice, I concluded to take a hand at a little electioneering; so I made a bet of a treat, with a deputy sheriff from the upper end of the county, that a proposition made by the proprietors of Visalia to build a court-house was not binding in the form it was made, and according to the law, and I was to take the acts of the Legislature to Visalia on the first day of the election, and the question was then and there to be decided. I went as agreed upon, and we left the decision to the judges of elections, and they decided in my favor. My electioneering argument was that if people voted to locate at Visalia they would be taxed heavily to build the public buildings, the proprietors not being bound by their proposition to put up the buildings in the way it was made. As between myself and the young man the bet, decision, and treat went off pleasantly enough. The next morning, the second of the election, I was going into Visalia, and was met by a man regarded as one of the stoutest in the county and one of the most desperate. He asked me politely to let him look at the act I had read the day before. I handed the book to him, when he threw it on the ground, stamped his foot upon it, and raised over my head a hickory club with one blow of which he could have killed me outright; and I believe he would have struck me the blow, had not another very stout and fearless man coming up at the moment, behind him, caught and jerked his stick from him. How I did wish at the moment for a pistol or butcher knife. We had no six-shooters, or bowie-knives at that day. A kind providence which saved me several times before, and since, from being sent out of the world by accident, saved me from that man's violence.

I was but eighteen years of age, and had no business to be meddling in such matters. A few years afterwards that man and five or six others had been to Covington marketing and buying salt and groceries. On leaving for home they got into a drinking frolic, and as an old man and two young ones were passing the grocery, they went out and threw stones at them. The old man stopped on the road to see a justice of the peace and to get a warrant out against them. The justice was not at home, and as he came out into the road again, the drunken party came up. The old man shamed them for their conduct. My bully friend, as it was said, knocked the old man down, took up a stone, and with it broke his skull, so that he died in a few days thereafter. There was much excitement over it.

To my great surprise he employed me to aid in his defence, and I made my first effort at a speech in his behalf in the old court-house, which yet stands in all its dilapidated roughness on the public square at Newport. It was generally believed he would be found guilty of murder, and that he would be hung. But the trial showed how the smallest thing may save a man before a jury. We had learned, in our conversations with him, that he and another man in his company were dressed alike and were about the same size—that each wore a pair of blue jeans pants, was in his shirt sleeves, and wore a white hat—that the other man threw the stones at the grocery, as the old man and two young men were passing by; that this fact could be well proved; that they were all strangers to the deceased and his young friends. On the cross-examination of the young men, we got them to speak very particularly of the attack at the grocery, how many stones were thrown, the dress of the one who led in the attack, and then to describe the dress and appearance of the man who did the killing. They described the same dress and man at both places. I

quietly remarked (for I was cross-examining), then it was the man who led off in throwing the stones at the grocery, who struck the old man with the stone on the hill; and they both answered, it was the same man. We proved clearly that the man at the grocery was the other man with jeans clothes and white hat; we had the benefit, also, of an Indian, or root doctor's tinkering with the old man's fractured skull, and his use of what the witness called a spoon-handle (spatchel) in pressing upon the broken fragments of bone, and clearing away the clotted blood and brains. One witness thought the doctor put his spoon-handle into the wound at least two or three inches. The wound was just over the eye, crushing the bones very much.

The man who led off at the grocery proved that the accused gave the blow on the hill. The other men were in the wagon, and did not notice how it was done or who did it.

A reasonable doubt was awakened in the minds of the jury, whether the accused did the killing, and he was acquitted. The spoon-handle figured extensively, and the root doctor came in for his share in bringing about the death. For if his spoon-handle was pushed into the man's head two inches it was enough to kill him of itself.

The poor, old, weather-beaten father and mother of the prisoner were present, and their age and sorrow had their weight with the jury. The thanks of the poor old people was some recompense for my efforts in behalf of the son.

I am the only lawyer left who prosecuted or defended. The judge, and I believe every jurymen, is dead. What became of the accused I know not. Popular excitement led to several foolish things towards the jury. My associates were strongly condemned for lending their influence to such an acquittal, and I was excused and let off on account of my youth and inexperience.

It seems almost like a thing of last week, and yet many joys and sorrows have I felt and seen since the day of that trial; and that Newport, then a little town, has grown to be a great city, occupied and owned by a new people to me. Few, very few of the friends of my boyhood are to be seen upon its streets. But one besides myself of sixteen lawyers who belonged to the Campbell bar is living, and the last I heard of him he was trying, as he said, to keep a returned rebel from saying his prayers. May the Lord forgive him as well as the rebels, all their sins.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

THE EXCLUSION OF THE SOUTHERN MEMBERS.

The action of the caucus of the Republican members of Congress on the subject of the disposition to be made of the claims of the members elect from the Southern States, shows very conclusively that those members are to be denied their seats at least for the present session, and probably for the entire period of the Congress. That the action of the caucus will be confirmed by the House there can scarcely be a doubt. The friends of a reconstructed Union may, therefore, make up their minds at once to see all the hopes they have for months so fondly indulged, of the establishment of civil government in the States lately in rebellion, summarily overthrown, at the very point at which its final consummation was expected.

A committee of fifteen members, six of the Senate and nine of the House, are to have the subject in charge, with the privilege of making their report at such time as they may see proper. Mr. COLFAX, who is to be the Speaker, will be very apt to appoint a committee on the part of the House, whose views upon the subject accord with his own, and in all probability we shall get a report decidedly unfavorable, if, indeed, we get any report at all. This is not precisely "the entertainment to which we were invited." The policy announced by the President had led the people of the Southern States to believe that if they adopted the measures dictated and suggested by the Government, they would be fully and fairly reinstated in the Union, upon full equality with the other States, and that the adoption of this policy would be accepted as a full atonement for their action during the last four years. These States have substantially and promptly adopted all the measures indicated, in the belief that the Government would deal with them in good faith and restore them to their civil and political rights.

The cup of humiliation they have been compelled to drink to the very dregs, and now the equivalent and reward of their obedience is to be rudely refused. The Congress denies their right to representation in the National Legislature, and the President declines to restore them the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*. Who shall say that in view of the events of the past six months, in view of the promises that have been made to them, and their prompt conformity with the wishes of the Government in their votes and in their legislation, who can say that they have not been cruelly deceived, and that they have not just grounds of complaint?

They have adopted the Constitutional Amendment abolishing slavery, thus divesting themselves of four thousand millions of dollars worth of property, and reducing thousands of their people to penury. They have repealed their acts of secession, and they have admitted the negroes to their courts and invested them with the legal right to testify. They have repudiated their State debts and have taken the oaths of allegiance and amnesty, and done every act required by the Government to purge them of their treason. And now, after doing all these things, and fulfilling all these requirements; after having fairly and honestly, and in good faith, executed their part of the contract, Congress coolly turn its back upon them and says, "Depart, you workers of iniquity, we know you not!"

Of course the Southern States will be compelled to submit. Those who are thus treating them, and knowing that they have no power to resist the outrage thus offered, and that they have no intention of making the attempt. It is well understood that they surrendered in good faith, and that they will be true to the promises and pledges they have made. It is therefore entirely safe to exult and triumph over them, and to repudiate the implied contract under which they re-organized their State governments and accepted the measures dictated by the Government.

But the South can afford to wait. The return of radicalism must come to an end, and a returning sense of public justice will at last concede to the South every right she claims, and consign to everlasting infamy the men who now trample upon a gallant prostrate people.

BILLIARD SALOON.

HAVING LEASED THE BILLIARD ROOM attached to the Capital Hotel, and thoroughly refitted the same and furnished it with good tables, and a competent and accommodating staff of the same, day or night.

G. H. LANDO.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$1,500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that THOMAS JENKINS, ANTHONY SMITH, and JOHN BISHOP did, on the 19th of August, 1865, in the county of Woodford, rob and assault in an aggravated manner, Benj. Martin and Family Johnson, of said county, and did also commit the crime of robbery and rape upon the person of Mrs. Gray, in Mercer county, and they now are fugitives from justice and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** each for the apprehension of the said Thomas Jenkins, Anthony Smith, and John Bishop, and their delivery to the jailer of Woodford or Mercer county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 5th day of Sept. A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES M. BRYANT did, on the 12th day of April, 1865, kill and murder John J. Walker, in Lexington, Butler county, Ky., and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JAMES M. BRYANT, and his delivery to the jailer of Butler county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 9th day of Sept. A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN SANDERS, stands indicted by the Boone Circuit Court for the murder of Joshua Ellis, and the said JOHN SANDERS is now a fugitive from justice, and going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said JOHN SANDERS, and his delivery to the jailer of Boone county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of September, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that, on the 15th of October, 1865, an unknown woman was murdered in Jefferson county, about three miles from the city of Louisville, and the murderer is going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension and delivery of the unknown murderer or murderers to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof, and their conviction.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of October, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that WM. J. GRAY, murder Policeman Edward Bond whilst in the discharge of his official duties in the city of Louisville, Ky., and is now a fugitive from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of said WM. J. GRAY, JR., and the delivery of him to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 19th day of Oct. A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN ROBERT TURNER did, on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one time a guerilla, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said John Robert Turner, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JOHN ROBERT TURNER did, on the 30th day of October, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one time a guerilla, and they have fled from justice and are going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Five Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said John Robert Turner, and their delivery to the jailer of Estill county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 8th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JACOB GILNER stands indicted in the Clay Circuit Court for the murder of William Clark, and that said Jacob Gilner has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Jacob Gilner, and his delivery to the jailer of Clay county within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of December, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$500 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that, on the 12th of February, 1865, the Garrard Circuit Court, an indictment was found by the Grand Jury of said court against JAMES and GREEN SLAUGHTER, for the murder of Absalom Pollard, and they are now fugitives from justice.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** each for the apprehension of said James and Green Slaughter, and their delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 6th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
Attest: JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.

Green Slaughter is about 35 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, heavy set, weighs 180 lbs, black eyes, hair and whiskers.

James Slaughter is about 19 years old, round face, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches high, and slightly round shouldered and heavy set.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that SAMUEL ANDERSON stands indicted in the Grand Circuit Court for the murder of Washington Osborne, committed on the 3d of October, 1865, in Grant county, and said Samuel Anderson is now a fugitive from justice going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Samuel Anderson, and his delivery to the jailer of Grant county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 27th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that JAMES LAWSON has been indicted in the Mercer Circuit Court for murdering one Bab Bosley, of Mercer county, and the said James Lawson has fled from justice and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said James Lawson, and his delivery to the jailer of Mercer county, within twelve months from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 24th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one Samuel Marshall, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson, and his delivery to the jailer of Hart county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one Samuel Marshall, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson, and his delivery to the jailer of Hart county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 15th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one Samuel Marshall, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$300 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, IT HAS BEEN MADE KNOWN to me that BEN. JOHNSON, of the county of Hart, did, on the 6th day of November, 1865, maliciously shoot and kill one Samuel Marshall, of said county, and he is now a fugitive from justice, going at large.

Now, therefore, I, THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of **Three Hundred Dollars** for the apprehension of the said Ben. Johnson, and his delivery to the jailer of Logan county, within one year from the date hereof.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 20th day of November, A. D. 1865, and in the 74th year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor:
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

REMOVED TO PEARL STREET.

WM. DODD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

Hats, Caps, Furs, & Straw Goods,

AFTER 23 YEARS AT THE OLD STAND ON

Main St., have removed to

NO. 75 PEARL STREET,

Southeast Corner of Vine,

dec'd & w'tf CINCINNATI, O.

JAS. W. TATE.....JOHN E. HAWKINS.

TATE & HAWKINS,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, LIQUORS

Produce and Family Supplies Generally,

Cor. Main and Ann Sts., opposite Capital Hotel,

Frankfort Kentucky.

REFERRING TO THE ABOVE CARD WE will at all times be prepared to exhibit, to our friends and patrons, a well selected and assorted stock of

It will be our constant effort to satisfy all who may favor us with their patronage.

Terms—CASH.

dec'd & w'tf TATE & HAWKINS.

CAPITAL HOTEL

Frankfort, Ky.

J. B. AKIN.....Proprietor.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL HAS BEEN RE- paired for the approaching winter season. Bar, Billiard Room, Barber Shop, and Bathing Saloon attached. The Assembly Ball Club have also made arrangements securing entertainments for the whole season, under their popular management.

dec'd & w'tf

TO CLERKS.

BY APPEALS Clerk's Office, R. R. Bolling's Record Books of "Judgments by Default," and printed Fee Books for the use of Circuit and Quarterly Court Clerks, were burned, and he is, therefore, unable now to supply the demand for them. I have, however, made arrangements with Mr. Bolling by which I will have a new supply of these books bound and ready for delivery to clerks within a few days. Address orders to

dec'd & w'tf State Binder, Frankfort, Ky.

Frankfort Assembly Ball Club.

THE OLD ASSEMBLY BALL CLUB OF Frankfort, Ky., having been reorganized, will give a series of FOUR DANCES at the Capital Hotel on the following Wednesday evenings at 8 o'clock:

Wednesday, December 13, 1865.
Wednesday, December 27, 1865.
Wednesday, January 10, 1866.
Wednesday, January 24, 1866.

E. H. TAYLOR, President.
Geo. W. MONROE, Secretary.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BY JOHN W. RUPE & CO.

HAVING LEASED THIS well-known stand, on the corner of Main street diagonally across from the Capital Hotel, we shall keep a

First-Class Eating House, where our friends can have all the Game and other delicacies of the Season served up in the best style, DAY AND NIGHT.

OUR BAR will be stocked constantly with the choicest of Liquors and Cigars.

dec'd & w'tf

Livery and Sale Stable.

JNO. L. NEAL.....EPI. JENKINS.

HAVING PURCHASED THE WELL-KNOWN and popular stand of Graham's Stable, on Ann Street, opposite the Capital Hotel, we are prepared to serve the public with Coaches, Buggies, Wagons, Riding-horses, and all other things pertaining to our business, day or night.

explained my views of the mutual
Constitution and the States, be-
the principles on which I have

commission should have fair and impartial trials in the highest civil tribunals of the country, in order that the Constitution and the laws may be

Our Government springs from and was made for the people—not the people for the Government. To them it owes allegiance; and from them it must derive its courage, strength and wisdom. But, while the Government is thus bound to its people, it is from whom it derives its defence, it stands, from the consideration of its origin, be strong in its power of resistance to the establishment of inequalities. Monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation are contrary to the genius of free government, and ought not to be allowed. Here there is no room for favored classes or monopolies; the principle of equality is the basis of our Government, and freedom of industry. Wherever monopoly attains a foothold, it is sure to be a source of danger, discord, and trouble. We shall but fulfill our duties as legislators by according "equal and exact justice to all men," special privileges to none. The Government is subordinate to the people; that, as a nation, we are the people. The people must be held superior to monopolies, which, in themselves, ought never to be

I meet you at a time when the nation has voluntarily burdened itself with a debt unprecedented in our annals. Vast as is its amount, it fades away into nothing when compared with the countless blessings that will be conferred upon our country and upon man by the preservation of the nation's life. Now, on the first occasion of the meeting of Congress since the return of peace, it is of the utmost importance to inaugurate a just policy, which shall at once be put in motion, and which shall commend itself to those who come after us for its continuance. We must aim at nothing less than the complete effacement of the financial evils that necessarily followed a state of war, and we must endeavor to apply the earliest remedy to the dangerous diseases of the currency, and not shrink from devising a policy which, without being oppressive to the people, shall immediately begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a definitely fixed number of years.

Our domestic contest, now happily ended, has left some traces in our relations with one at least of the great maritime Powers. The formal accordance of belligerent rights to the insurgent States was unprecedented, and has not been justified by the issue. But in the systems of neutral commerce, and in the treatment of the blockade, there was a marked difference. The materials of war for the insurgent States were furnished, in a great measure, from the workshops of Great Britain; and British ships, manned by British subjects, and prepared for receiving British armaments, sailed from the ports of Great Britain, and carried the supplies of commerce, under the shelter of a commission from the insurgent States. These ships, having once escaped from British ports, ever afterwards entered them in every part of the world, to refit, and so to renew their depredations. The consequences of this course were disastrous to the States then in rebellion, increasing their depopulation and misery by the prolongation of our civil contest. It had, moreover, the effect, to a great extent, to drive the American flag from the sea, and to transfer much of our shipping and our commerce to the very Power whose subjects were our enemies. The Government of the United States took no notice, before the war, of these events, took no notice, before the war, of

The throng of emigrants that crowd our shores are witnesses of the confidence of all peoples in our permanence. Here is the great land of free labor, where industry is blessed with unexampled rewards, and the bread of the working-man is sweetened by the consciousness that the cause of the slave is advanced by his own dignity." Here every one enjoys the free use of his faculties and the choice of activity as a natural right. Here, under the combined influence of a fruitful soil, genial climates, and happy institutions, population has increased fifteen-fold within a century. Here, through the easy developments of boundless resources, wealth has increased with twofold greater rapidity than population, so that we are enabled to secure against the financial vicissitudes of other countries, and, alike in business and in opinion, are self-centered and truly independent. Here more and more care is given to provide education for every one born on our soil.

Here religion, released from political connection with the civil government, refuses to subserve the craft of statesmen, and becomes, in its independence, the guardian of the rights of man. Here religion is extended to every opinion, in the quiet certainty that truth needs only a fair field to secure the victory. Here the human mind goes forth unshackled in the pursuit of knowledge, to collect stores of knowledge and acquire an ever-increasing mastery over the forces of nature. Here the national domain is offered and held in millions of separate freeholds, so that our fellow-men, of every race and of every clime, may find a place in the earth, constitute a reality of people. Here exists the democratic form of

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